

# THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JULY 3.....1869.

## OUR MINING INTERESTS.

We are pleased to observe that, during the past few months, the lethargic condition of the public mind regarding the working of the mines in this locality, has been giving place to a spirit of activity and energy in this branch of industry. The unprecedentedly low rates at which government contracts have been let, and the consequent scarcity of money—in short, the present and prospective inactivity in trade seems to have had a beneficial effect, by arousing the hitherto glatted contractors from the stupor caused by *super-indulgence*, and causing them to discover new fields for enterprise of the existence of which, in their recent dormant state, they were utterly unconscious. As yet this spirit is only just beginning to manifest itself, and to Messrs. Anderson, Stone and Lyon, the proprietors of the Apache Pass mine, are we indebted for its reusucitation. This mine, during a portion of 1867 and the whole of 1868, was nominally in the hands of the Apache Pass Mining Company—a party without capital or organization. This mining company, or, more properly, mining mob, was disbanded in the Spring of '69, and upon its ruins the present enterprising company started up, and already are about commencing work on a large scale. The great richness of this mine as shown by recent assays, bids fair to give an impetus to mining enterprise in Southern Arizona. That the various mines in this vicinity have long been neglected while yet their richness was manifest to all, is well known, and perhaps equally well is it understood whence originated this indifference: the majority of anti-miners contend that it is utter madness to invest money in mining speculation while the Apache remains unsubdued; that capital so expended is sent adrift upon a gloomy uncertainty from which a return may never be obtained, or, if ever, only after a length of time and with a profit insufficient to compensate for the outlay during the term. There is no doubt at all as to the great influence exercised upon mining interests within the Territory by the presence of hostile Indians; but that this in the only cause to which may be attributed the non-development of our mines, however largely maintained, is an opinion lacking that support necessary to its establishment on fair grounds; as, until the present, no effort has been made since the late war, to revive work upon any of the mines which are

known to have well repaid the cost of labor in times past; and until an effort of this nature shall have been made and rendered abortive by Indian hostility, we must continue to believe in the existence of other causes which might explain that which "Indian troubles" fail to do, to our satisfaction. We think that the principal agent acting to the detriment of mining interests here, is successful speculation in contracts obtained from government. Up to the middle of '68 there were very few men in the Territory who could give bonds, guaranteeing the fulfillment of contracts, sufficient to satisfy the government, and consequently these capitalists had their hands full of contracts at all times, from which returns were ever quick and certain. Indeed it required very little business capacity and very little troublesome calculation to carry on this style of business; and it is not, therefore, surprising that our business community was so very modest about engaging in mining speculation. But a complete revolution has taken place; a new era in our business age has fairly dawned. There are no longer only a few capitalists. Every man carrying on business here at present (and the influx of merchants, from California and New Mexico, within the past year has been very great) possesses sufficient capital to secure a government contract; and the consequence is that instead of the few regaling themselves with the oil of fat contracts we now find several dozens of ye hopeful speculators wrangling over contracts of skin and bone.

This strife to obtain "worthless contracts" is just the class of dissension of which the Territory stands in need. It is destined to throw the speculative mind into other channels and as a matter of necessity mining speculations will suggest themselves. It is quite evident that before many months shall have passed away, the work commenced, or revived, by Messrs. Anderson, Stone & Co., will find favor in the eyes of the many who, only a couple of

months since, declared that these gentlemen, by investing capital in the Apache Pass mine, were on the straight road to ruin. Already, a party is preparing to commence work on the La Paz Silver mine, and much inquiry is on foot regarding the Lee & Scott mine.

We do not entertain any fears that all this growing excitement over the treasures of mother earth will end as did many others—in stale rumor. It is too real; it is fundamentally too well sustained for that, and we hail it as the harbinger of a golden harvest.

"THE GOOD ALONE ARE GREAT."—We ask no better instance of the veracity of this maxim than the fame of the New York *Herald*, the greatest journalistic wonder of the age, which, while it is eagerly read by all the great men of Europe and America; is eagerly sought in exchange by all the principal journals of both continents—is not, like many eastern contemporaries, too haughty to exchange with even the smaller respectable journals. When we invited the *Herald* to exchange, we did not, indeed, expect more than a weekly edition; we have, however, the satisfaction of reading from its daily files, the every day occurrences, all over the civilized world.

For some months past, a new feature in the American character has been in process of development. This comes in the spirit of a religious excitement brought about, perhaps, by the reports of the coming Ecumenical Council in Rome: Some fifty ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church have issued a protest against certain religious principles which they contend are not canonical and have a tendency to mystify; the Presbyterian church is undergoing a revolution in the shape of a "reunion," and all the other denominations are more or less disturbed. The canker of Religious fanaticism which long since blasted every social feeling in the Dominion to our north is, doubtless, imparting contagion to our adjacent territory.

The Marysville Appeal of June 19th has the following items:

"ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—By special Orders No. 100 from General Ord, commanding the Department of California, Company G, 8th cavalry, and M. 1st cavalry, now at the Presidio, are ordered to Tucson, Arizona, to be stationed where the District Commander may require them. Captain J. L. Johnson, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, 21st Infantry, is ordered to relieve Captain Sawyer in Arizona, who is to report to the *Times*.

"RED BLUFF ITEMS.—The *Independent*, 10th instant, has these items:

The troops formerly stationed at Fort Crook passed through our town on Sunday morning on their way below. They were under the command of Lieut. Lafferty. We understand that the post has been abandoned by the Government, and the company, which is a detachment of the Eighth Infantry, ordered to Arizona."

We require the aid of those sons of Mars very much, at present, and sincerely hope that they may have a substantial existence. We have no use for ideal soldiers, such as those that passed through Los Angeles, en route for Arizona, some three months ago; they never reached us nor can any one tell us where they are.

CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.—"V. S." is enthusiastic over a chemical discovery recently made, and which, he asserts, has been thoroughly tested, in the person of a well-known chemist, at the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island. The discovery is certainly important if it is what "V. S." claims. Reduced to the fewest possible words, the "discovery" consists in so concentrating the nutritious properties of vegetable and animal matter that one pound is quite sufficient to nourish—and even increase his strength—a healthy man for two weeks. That is, about one ounce of this highly concentrated food is sufficient to sustain a man of average capacity for twenty-four hours. Professor Schule, it is asserted by "V. S.," was given one pound of the new food, and here is what is said of him and it:—"He remained during two full weeks, and under the strictest watchfulness, at the Retreat. He was placed in a room specially prepared at the hospital, provided only with one pound of the compound food, and at the expiration of the time came forth as fresh, hearty and healthy in body and mind as if he had passed his fortnight enjoying the luxuries of Delmonico's kitchen." If, indeed, this food is what this enthusiastic writer declares, it will prove a discovery of inestimable value to the world. Armies will no longer be found to remain idle at enormous expense waiting for the quartermaster's trains "to come up," nor will foreigners or marines on the seas, shipwrecked for detained by adverse winds, be in danger of starvation. If the new food preparation is of real value the world will no longer be kept in ignorance of its existence.—N. Y. *Herald*.

The following communication from Messrs Tully & Oshea of this city, to the San Diego Union, contains some interesting facts not generally known:

TUCSON, A. T., June 13, 1869.  
EDITOR SAN DIEGO UNION:—Knowing that you have at all time endeavored to convince the people of the great advantage of a railroad on the 32d parallel, we have taken the liberty of sending you a specimen of coal, found in the greatest abundance directly on the 32d, in New Mexico. This specimen of coal is considered the best in the United States; as to quantity, there is sufficient to run the entire road forever, it is just about half-way between the town of Memphis, Tenn., and San Diego, Cal.

We send you this hoping that you will find it of some service to you in advocating the much needed railroad on the 32d parallel. We are long since convinced that no other road can be built as cheap as this road, nor will any other road have the advantage of climate &c., that this road will have.

Directly on this route, in New Mexico, you will find in the Sacramento and White Mountains timber of the very best kind, sufficient to build the entire road. This fact has been entirely ignored by former surveys, for some cause or other, we suppose that the weight of capital, North, has had its effect. Let this be as it may, at no distant day, when it comes down to the matter of dollars and cents, this road will be built, and then, and not till then, will these capitalists that appear to be blind now open their eyes to see the error that they have committed.

The N. Y. Herald of June 8th has the following upon the recent riot in Washington:

The scenes which were enacted in Washington yesterday during the progress of the municipal elections—around the polling places and in the streets—attest the difficulty which has ever attended and, will perhaps ever attend, a first attempt to suddenly incorporate a new and powerful, yet generally uneducated class with the members of an already enfranchised citizen family. A City Council and charter officers were to be chosen by general vote, negroes having the right of balloting. Trained, apparently, in the tactics of voting "early," if not "bitten," as well as in the system of "pipe-laying" or "colonizing" votes from abroad, colored men of the radical stripe entered the city or turned out from their several domiciles within the corporate limits in large number at the earliest hours of the morning, commencing to arrive at the different ward centres as early as four o'clock. They were well prepared for an election campaign, having their ballots in their pockets, bludgeons in their hands and their over-coats on their shoulders. They appeared determined to vote as the freedom of political decision dictated, as democrats or radicals. Free expression was not permitted, however, for, as appears from our telegraph report, a democrat named Stuart, having attempted to vindicate his principle in the legal manner, was set up by the colored radicals, abused, driven from his position and compelled to seek shelter in a store, where he was protected from the negroes by the proprietor at much risk both to his person and property. Stuart proved a plucky fellow. A squadron of mounted police having arrived at his place of retreat, he came forth, went towards the ballot box, but was hunted from place to place by his infuriated brethren. The police were compelled in self-defence to fire on the mob. This goaded them on to act with a fury which is described as almost demonic in intensity, the officers being assailed and the Superintendent wounded in the affray. Policemen and citizens were seen running in every direction, shots resounded on all sides, the alarm became general, and wonder is expressed that a number of persons were not killed during the melee. The Mayor was insulted by the triumphant darkies, who lighted bonfires as an evidence of their triumph, howling around them in a most exciting manner. The disturbances subsided at a late hour in the evening. The police ran Stuart off and started him for Baltimore. Negro equality is almost completed and the "underground" railroad again in operation.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Rio Grande Gazette, published at Las Cruces, by our late partner, Mr. H. W. Sherry. The Gazette is a sheet of sixteen columns, three of which are advertisements. We wish our juvenile contemporary every success and give it a place on our exchange list.

## Latest News

(From files of the daily New Mexican.)

Chicago, June 18.—Henry J Raymond of the New York Times, was struck by apoplexy at three o'clock this afternoon and died at five. An officer of the treasury department just returned from Richmond states that at a mass meeting of the conservatives on Tuesday, Robt. Ould, rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners during the war made a violent speech telling northern carpet-baggers that after the election of July 6th, they must pack up and leave the state.

Washington, June 19.—Roberts, one of the best railroad engineers is at the head of the expedition to explore the northern Pacific railroad route. Several noted railroad men will

accompany the expedition, together with a military escort. The exploration will be thorough and should the report be favorable Jay will take hold of the road. The expedition have a military escort.

Washington June 23.—The state department has received no positive or direct information from minister McMahon since December, when he arrived at Asuncion. All other information is rumor or speculation. The official dispatches are dated April 8th at Buenos Ayers, and Rio Janeiro, the 24th of same month.

Washington June 24.—Intelligence has received here from Cuban sources of the which took place between the revolutionaries and the Spanish troops near Pinar del Rio. The Cuban troops numbering 1,000 were attacked in their intrenchments by Spaniards with a force of nearly double number, who were twice repulsed. The Cubans were less than a hundred killed and wounded while that of the attacking force was three times as great. The Spaniards treated, leaving a number of their killed wounded on the field.

A number of recruits, mostly from Virginia, left here yesterday and to-day, to join a which is rendezvousing on the southern coast, preparing to join the Cuban army.

London, June 23.—Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool during the week ending Sunday last for different points in America.

TUCSON, A. T., June 13, 1869.  
M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with the transportation of Government stores from the Depot to all posts dependant upon it.

HINDS & HOOKER

## AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell, on the tenth day of August, in Tucson, A. T., at Public Auction, a large lot of OLD WAGONS, HARNESS and CHAINS, and other articles useful to men who have property for sale or wish to buy the above property at low prices. Persons wishing such articles will do well to call and see them as they can get bargains not buying now.

TULLY & OSHEA

## OLD GERMAN BAKERY

T. LAUENSTEIN & CO.—Pharmaceuticals in Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Hart & Co.,—Main Street—Tucson, A. T. Citizens and strangers wanting any of our bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE TULLY

## THOMAS M. YERKES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT. Tubac, A. T. KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well sorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold at low prices and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Goods in exchange, for goods at market prices. Jan 1st 1868.

CHAS. H. LORD

## LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on, from New York, fresh and CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, are offering the same very cheap for cash. Look at our goods and prices. Jan. 1, 1869.

## CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG & Co. North-east corner Main and Vine Streets, TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of summer and fall goods, embracing a general and complete assortment of DRY GOODS,

—consisting of— HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS SHAWLS BOOTS SHOES SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS PRINTS MUSLINS DELAINES, ETC., &c.

—also— A large stock of Old Rye Whisky, the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise— A large stock of Groceries—Bacon, HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT, which we offer for sale, wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

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